JULY 5, 1787. THE NUMBER 159

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

TREASURY OFFICE,

JUNE 21, 1787.

On Thurſday the 12th of July next will be expoſed at public auction, at the public buildings in the city of Richmond,

All the Crop and Transfer TOBACCO

Which has been received at the Treaſury on account of the taxes. The tobacco will be ſet up in lots to ſuit the purchaſers: One fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in ſpecie, the remainder three fourths may be paid either in ſpecie or warrants for intereſt on military certificates.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

POTOWMACK CROP.

	Hogſheads.
At upper warehouſes	267.
Lower ditto	24.

RAPPAHANNOCK CROP.

At upper warehouſes	893.
Lower ditto	54.

YORK RIVER CROP.

At upper warehouſes	34
Lower ditto	12.

JAMES RIVER CROP.

At upper warehouſes	335.
Appamattox ditto	81.
Lower ditto	183.

POTOWMACK TRANSFER.

	Pounds Nett.
At upper warehouſes	44,120.
Lower ditto	6,819.

RAPPAHANNOCK TRANSFER.

At upper warehouſes	44,434.
Lower ditto	10,761.

YORK RIVER TRANSFER.

At upper werehouſes	87,939.
Lower ditto	408.

JAMES RIVER TRANSFER.

At upper warehouſes	38,567.
Appamattox ditto	38,756.
Lower ditto	32,143.

Louiſa-county June 8, 1787.

STOLEN in King-William county, near Hanover-town, a bay HORSE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock D. has a ſmall white on his forehead, is uncommonly crooked in his hams, and has the marks of having been lately worked in the plough. Whoever gives me ſuch information, that I may get him, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and on conviction of the thief, (if a white perſon) a further reward of eight dollars.

JAMES DABNEY.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, near Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH's, on Allen's creek, a red cow marked with an under ſlope in the right ear, crop, ſlit, and under nick in the left. Appraiſed to two pounds ten ſhillings.

JAMES SMALL.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

*** The Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church are compleated, and ready to be delivered to the different pariſhes, when called for.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in the county of Nanſemond,

ABOUT three miles from Suffolk, on the road leading to South Quay, on which ſtood ſome years ago a very fine MILL. This tract contains 1000 acres, has a tolerable good dwelling houſe with two rooms below, and four above, a good kitchen, and all other neceſſary out houſes for a family; there is on the land a large quantity of very fine PINE TIMBER, within a mile of a ſaw mill.

I have alſo for SALE

TWELVE LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

NEGROES,

Conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls.

Any kind of public ſecurities will be taken, or bonds with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me on the premiſes.

THOMAS ADAMS.

N. B. If the above land and negroes are not ſold privately before the 10th day of November next, they will then be ſet up to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes.

Nanſemond, June 20, 1787.

JUNE 19, 1787.

ALL whom it may concern, will be pleaſed to take notice that I ſhall petition the enſuing General Aſſembly for leave to eſtabliſh a FERRY, from my land on Roanoke, to the land on the north ſide thereof, the property of EDWARD MITCHELL.

CHRIST. HASKINS, Jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. BOUCHON, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully impowered to ſettle. No further indulgence can be given by

(3w*)

LEWIS BERNARD.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 14, 1787.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to Meſſrs. MONERAU AND POURRA, in this city, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BERNARD.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. William Harwood's in Henrico county, a bay MARE, about four feet eight or nine inches high with a ſmall ſcar on her noſe, paces naturally, is neither dockt nor branded, and has a hanging mane and long tail. Whoever will deliver her to me in Powhatan county, or Mr. Andrew Nicolſon, Manchester, ſhall receive the above reward.

GEORGE DUGUID.

MAY 30, 1787.

Wants Employment,

As BOOK-KEEPER or CLERK,

A young man regularly bred to the MERCANTILE buſineſs.

(Can be well recommended)

OR would willingly engage as tutor in an Academy, or private family; his character from ſome worthy perſonages together, with ſome years experience in the city of Dublin (as tutor both public and private,) will ſerve to convince that he is very capable of acting as writing maſter, arithmetician, and accountant, and of fitting youth in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner for the mercantile buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold,

On the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at Franklin courthouſe, for READY MONEY, (according to law) the following tracts of LAND, to ſatisfy the taxes due thereon, viz:

JOHN DAVIES, to the ſheriff of Henry and Franklin debtor, to land tax due for 1784, for 1785, and for 1786, the following tracts, 684 acres, 387 acres, 650 acres, 150 acres, (ditto 150 acres to Joſeph Grange, tax all due for 1786, and part for years paſt.) Alſo 500 acres to Richard Perryman for 1785 and for 1786. Alſo Stephen Heard, 397 acres of land due for 1784, for 1785, and for 1786. Alſo James Cowdin, debtor 850 acres for 1785, and for 1786, alſo 433 due for the ſame years.

WM. RYAN, D. Sheriff,

Under R. Woods, Sheriff for Franklin county.

For Sale,

A tract of LAND in Charlotte-County,

Lying on little ROANOAK,

Two miles below Morton's Ordinary,

Containing ſix hundred ACRES.

The plantation is in good order and well improved with orchards. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES VENABLE.

For Sale,

Several likely negro WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Which may be had upon moderate terms for ready money. For terms inquire of the Printer.

NOW SELLING

AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE,

The Virginia LAWS,

Paſſed October ſeſſion, 1786.

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr. NICOLSON.

The following performance contains observations on a subject, of which it is of the utmost importance that a right judgment should be formed. The author is not so vain as to suppose that his discussion of it will give full satisfaction, but he hopes it will lead the way to it. With this view he wishes you to present it to the public.

THE true policy of all governments is to have justice administered in every possible case. Whenever any one declines to a different mode of conduct, whatever the motives are, the advantages will be of short duration, the evils great and lasting. The people may be eased of a temporary burthen, but the state will contract a load of infamy, which it will not easily shake off, and which will render it wretched and depressed. Honest men will avoid and forsake it, and knaves were never yet known to make any country powerful or happy. I have been led to these reflections from observing a disposition in many of the people of this Commonwealth to get rid of the public debt in a way which they would not approve of in ordinary cases. They seem inclined to strike off the interest of the public securities, and thus, by rendering them unprofitable to the holders, to lessen their value, and to make it easier to call them in by taxation. In justification of such a measure with respect to the military certificates, it is alledged, that they were not at first so much the compensation of services, as the gratuity of a too generous Assembly; that they are now chiefly held by men who did not give for them more then one fourth of their value; and that the purchasers have been well repaid by the interest they have already drawn. It is sometimes added that the certificates for militia service and impressed property have borne no interest, and therefore it is not reasonable that any other should. The first argument against military certificates is of late origin. So long as the services of our army were fresh in our minds, it was universally acknowledged that a depreciated paper money payment for them was very inadequate; and the act making an allowance for depreciation was considered only as an act of justice. But since the revolution of years has carried these services to a distant point of view, and a people have arisen amongst us who knew not our army nor what they performed for us,—now it is that we hear what was granted as a just compensation for their toils and dangers styled a gratuity. So different, however, is our situation from what it was six years ago that we may perhaps be pardoned for forming a wrong judgment of the transactions of those times. But what will excuse the supposition that we have a right to render even a gratuity of little or no value. The man, who is capable of forming it, must possess not merely a weak understanding, but a depraved heart. To ruin by gifts is a refined species of cruelty. But some of my countrymen will say that if the soldiers had kept their certificates, they would have been contented to redeem them; but they do not lie under the same obligation to men who have acquired them by taking an advantage of the soldiers necessities; and the Legislature should take care that the people be not oppressed to enrich a few cunning speculators. If by the transfer of military certificates the public burthen had been increased, then indeed the guardians of the public rights might with propriety, and, I make no doubt, long ago would, have interfered to prevent such an injury. But nothing like this has happened. The original holder, without detriment to the community, has exercised his power over this kind of property in the same manner that he would have done over any thing else he possessed. As his circumstances required, he has sold it for what he could get; and if the government, which could not redeem it, had restrained him from parting with it in this manner, he must have starved, or robbed, or gone to jail, with it in his pocket. But a right of selling would be useless without a right of purchasing; and if men had a right to purchase this kind of property, who, that is not injured by the purchase, can justly take it away from them, or prevent their full and entire use of it; which comprehends the enjoyment of the interest. Thus we all reason in the common transactions of life; and if we can be seduced to reason differently in public matters, our principles will soon be perverted, and we shall past gradually into such habits of corruption and injustice, as would now appear shocking to us. Again there are others who alledge that interest ought not to be allowed on military certificates, because it has not been allowed on those for militia service and impressed property. I have often heard it observed that equal justice is a right, but it is a new doctrine that because injustice has been done to me, it ought to be done to my neighbour. The truth is that as in the various contributions of militia service, provisions, &c. there was an unavoidable inequality, the public should have become debtor to the individuals for whatever they furnished, and allowed them a moderate interest until the principal could have been discharged. This surely would have been more equitable than that those persons, who contributed nothing or less than their due proportion, should continue to enjoy the profit of that labour which they applied to their own instead of the public use, or the benefit of that property which they would have parted with, had they been as patriotic or as much exposed as many others. To do complete justice is perhaps now impracticable, the greater part of the certificates for impressed property and militia service being taken out of existence: But some of them still remain, and these may and ought to be made productive property. To this measure I can think of no other plausible objection than that the public debt would be thereby so much increased, that it would be out of the power of the state to pay it. I am not so little acquainted with mankind as to remind my fellow citizens on this occasion of the high estimation, in which they professed to hold their liberties at the commencement of the late war. I can even believe that they were sincere in the declarations, which were then not uncommon, that they would sacrifice half their fortunes in rescuing themselves from oppression, and in transmitting to posterity the freedom they claimed by inheritance and as the right of human nature; and yet I know that in our present situation it would be folly to expect to see this language of enthusiasm, which at that time had its use and even now cannot be condemned, reduced to action. The danger over, we only follow the usual practice of the world in supposing the price of our deliverance too great, though in reality far less than what we once would willingly have compounded to pay for it. As a practical man, therefore, I would not recommend that adherence to justice, which requires a degree of public spirit, seldom met with in times of peace and security. A burthen ought not to be imposed, which could only be borne with pain and anguish, and from which the oppressed could scarcely hope for relief. But neither ought the public faith, which is of more consequence than the momentary prosperity of thousands, to suffer the smallest violation. How the state may be enabled to provide for both these objects, the convenience of the people, and the preservation of the rights of its creditors, ought to be the study of the wise politician and the real friend of his country. Characters of this kind will endeavour to reconcile public justice to the ease of the people, and will not, by supposing them incompatible, become the advocates either of fraud or oppression.

A CITIZEN.

ANECDOTE.

THE dialogue between Pyrrhus King of Epirus, and Cineas, his Prime Minister, is full of instruction and sets forth the restless spirit of man: "What, Sir, do you propose in this expedition against the Romans?" Says Cineas: "To conquer all Italy," answers Pyrrhus; "And what next?" says the Counsellor: "Then we will transport our forces into Sicily, and make that kingdom our own," replied his Majesty: "And what expedition will you go on after that!" "Then, adds the enterprising Hero, "we'll sail to Africa, and subdue that part of the world." "And what," continues the statesman "remains to be done then?" "Why then,—then," says the Monarch "We will sit down and be merry over our bowls." "And what," answers his Minister, "hinders us from doing that now?"

Anecdote of the Emperor's Justice.

DURING my residence at Brussels two years since, I sought the honour of being acquainted with an unfortunate Spanish nobleman of very high rank, being one of the first families in Spain (Count Gusmans). He left Madrid with a view of recovering an immense fortune, to which he had an unquestionable right in the PAIS BAS; but those large tracts of land being in the possession of the first families of Brabant (not the only country where power often prevails over justice) I considered his suit and situation as desperate. However there were not wanting avaricious natives, who, in hopes of gain, supplied the Count with very large sums of money to carry on his suit; and the merits of his claim were tried and tried, again and again, and though they as often appeared to be just, yet the Courts of justice could not perceive that he was a legitimate claimant, but, on the contrary, that he was an illegitimate impostor, and papers were even produced as copies of a process carried on in Madrid against the Count Gusmans, as an impostor. The very extraordinary particulars attending this suit would be too long to relate, therefore I shall only add, that after several hearings, &c. it was fully determined that the Count was a bastard, and that his claim was futile. In short, the Count, from living suitably to his high birth and rank fell into the utmost indigence, with many of his abettors, who had advanced him large sums of money. In this destitute condition, he was urged to go to Vienna, and lay himself and his case before the Emperor, but being without friends, without money, and almost sunk in wretchedness, he seemed unwilling to proceed farther. At length, however, he was supplied with cash sufficient to carry him there, and thither he went, obtained an audience of that great and good man, who like a King and Emperor, determined to read all the different processes carried on, and to make himself a perfect master of this oppressed stranger's case. As every proceeding in that country is carried on in writing, not by pleading, the Emperor's reading on the occasion must have been immense. The consequence however, will give infinite pleasure to all good men: The Emperor declared the sentence of the two last Courts of Brabant void, and that Count Gusmans was the legitimate heir to a moiety of the very large estates of the Princess Romberg, the Duke D'Aremberg, and the Prince de Gavre, &c. &c. to the amount of many millions of florins. Thus this gentleman, whom they were sending but a few days before to the galleys as an impostor, will, upon his arrival from Vienna, take his seat in the States of Brabant as Prince Serclais Tilly, and Count de Gusmans, one of the first Grandees of Spain.

VIENNA, March 20.

WE this moment learn that his Imperial Majesty has despatched couriers to several Courts of Europe, particularly one to Kiow, charged with expresses of great importance, and authorized to announce to the Empress that he can see no security either to her Imperial Majesty or himself in pursuing the route to Cherson.

We have account that the Turks oppose the coronation of the Empress of Russia at Cherson with all their might.

Some days ago a courier arrived here from Russia and dispatches were immediately sent to Venice and Naples,

March 21. It is daily more and more confirmed that the Emperor's journey to Cherson is set aside. The day before yesterday one of the noble Hungarian guards was sent express to Kiow, most likely with intelligence of the above determination of his Majesty, and that other couriers were sent to different courts, particularly two officers of the French Ambassador's household were despatched, one to Paris and the other to Constantinople. These concurrences form matter of much conjecture.

FROM THE BORDERS OF THE DANUBE, March 18.

THE last accounts from Constantinople breathe nothing but war since the Russian Minister gave notice to the Porte of the intended journey of the Empress of Russia to Cherson, together with the desire of her Imperial Majesty to be complimented with an extraordinary embassy from the Ottoman Court. The Grand Signior immediately assembled the Divan, where the debates ran very high, and as soon as the meeting was over, orders were sent to the commanders of the frontiers to assemble all the troops they could get together; 100,000 recruits have also been raised, which, added to the Janissaries, will form an army of 150,000 men. It was at the same time ordered to put the Castle of Adrianople in a proper state for the reception of the Grand Signior and his court, as is usual in time of war. A fleet of 20 men of war is also fitting out, and the old Admiral will be recalled from Egypt.

LONDON, April 11.

A PLAN has been lately laid before the Secretary at war for the building extensive barracks for the accommodation of a large body of troops in times of war at Harwich, which, on account of its proximity to the coast of Holland, is thought to be a most eligible situation. This plan is referred to the Board of Ordinance, under whose department it will be executed.

A report is current that the Czarina, having made herself mistress of the estates of the Great Mithridates, has resolved to lay siege in person to Oczakow, situated near Bassarabie, at the mouth of the Nieper, which having been secretly sold to the Turks, is the real occasion of their preparations for war, and which there is some reason to think has already commenced.

Advices from Stockholm say, that the Prince of Sundermania, brother to the King of Sweden, has just engaged in the service of the Empress of Russia.

An order of Council has been issued for an account of all the expences incurred by the subsistence of American, French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners during the late war, distinguishing those of each nation separately, with the sums that have been paid, and the money now due on that account. It is also ordered to make up an account of the monies paid for the subsistence of English prisoners during the late war, and of the amount of what, if any is due, and to whom, for that purpose, up to the 5th of March last.

April 12. The following is his Majesty's answer to the address of the House of Lords and Commons of Ireland on the Commercial Treaty.

"His Majesty returns his thanks to the Lords and Commons of Ireland for their dutiful and loyal address,

"His Majesty, who regards all his subjects with the same parental affection, considers their mutual interests as inseparably connected and united, and receives with great satisfaction the declarations of the Lords and Commons of Ireland, upon the consideration of the treaty of navigation and commerce between his Majesty and the most Christian King, as well as the assurances they give of their determination to pursue such measures as may be necessary for giving effect to the stipulations of the said treaty."

KINGSTON, March 24.

ADVICE has been received in London from Paris, that the Comte de Grasse has nearly stemmed the torrent of Court prejudice, which the Queen's party had raised against him; and that Monsieur Bougainville was in consequence falling into great professional disrepute.

Five Americans, who have been convicted of smuggling tobacco into Lisbon, and of conveying out of the kingdom of Portugal its coin, gold and silver, are condemned, after several appeals, to perpetual imprisonment and labour in the Brazils.

BOSTON, June 11.

LAST evening the conciliatory system, being a resolve for raising a number of men, not exceeding 800, nor less than 500, to be stationed in the western counties, and for pardoning all the insurgents, nine only excepted, was debated in the house: And it was finally determined, to concur with the honourable Senate in accepting this system.

His Excellency the commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Col. Andrew Symmes, Col. Thomas Cushing, Jun. Col. William Donnison, and Col. William Turner, to be his Excellency's aids de Camp.

PORTSMOUTH, June 9.

A GENTLEMAN, in 9 days from Quebec, informs, that Lord Dorchester is using every effort to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper discipline, and to be in readiness to march in four days from the time of notice being given—that the frontier posts have been strengthened by an additional regiment; that five regiments were daily expected to arrive at

Quebec—that the British were preparing to equip and fit out their shipping upon the Lakes one of which (a ship of considerable force) was actually fitted out, &c.

MIDDLETOWN, June 18.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Agent of the French navy, residing in New London, to his Excellency Governor Huntington:

"SIR,

REPEATED complaints being made to me by several owners and masters of vessels trading to our French islands, respecting the charges, duties, and various gratifications demanded by the inferior officers of the customs; and having nothing more at heart than to aid and assist our allied friends the Americans in their navigation and trade, I have laid before M. de la Foreſt, our Honourable Vice Consul General, residing in New York, the said complaints, who desires me to inform the merchants, owners and masters of vessels in the state of Connecticut, that as soon as those concerned in the West India trade, shall give into the Agent of the French navy, residing at New London, an account attested before his Excellency the Governor, of the various charges paid to our Custom Houses, with the names of the places where paid; and those made triplicate; he will immediately lay them before his Majesty, who will, no doubt, give orders for a strict inquiry, his intentions being to promote and encourage, as much as possible, the commerce of both nations.

"If your Excellency pleases to have the above inserted in the public newspapers of this state, for the perusal of all concerned, it will be an additional favour to him who has the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

PHILIP DE JEAN.

NEW YORK, June 16.

A LETTER from a gentleman in this city to his friend in Charlestown, dated May 3, says, "An act has been passed by the Assembly of New Jersey, for naturalizing his Majesty the King of France in that state, as a preliminary to his making a purchase of thirty acres of territory on Bergen creek, nearly opposite the city of New York, for the purpose of a garden and fruitery. Part of this space is at present inclosing with a stone wall, and a universal collection of exotic, as well as domestic plants, trees and flowers, are already began to be introduced to this elegant spot, which, in time, must rival, if not exceed, the most celebrated gardens of Europe. The situation is naturally wild and romantic, between two considerable rivers, in view of the main ocean, of the city of New York, the heights of Staten Island, and a vast extent of distant mountains on the western side of the landscape."

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode Island, to his friend in this city, dated 18th June, 1787.

OUR Grand Council of the state meets this day in Newport, on the old and concise plan. Governor Collins is for sending members on to the Federal Convention, and nobly declares he had rather go at his own expence than the state should be without an able Delegate. Rather than we should be without a gentleman of such first rate abilities, I would cheerfully contribute towards defraying the expence myself."

June 25. We are informed that six of the wheelbarrow men, were lately taken from Chester county jail, attended by their keeper, and put to labour on the highway. Some time after they were at work, two of them were sent for water, who on their return, walked up to their keeper, seized him by his arms, took away his pistol, and with the assistance of the others tied him fast, and then ordered him at his peril, not to discover their escape, until a certain hour, which they finally effected.

Four of these horrid wretches were taken near this city on Friday last, and it is highly probably they are the villians who attacked Mr. Hamilton in his carriage a few evenings before, as a pistol was found in their possession.

The late daring attack made upon Mr. Hamilton, by an armed gang of foot-pads, will, it is hoped call forth the vigilance and exertion of the Magistrates of this city; were the inferior officers of the police employed in the apprehension of these pests of society, instead of being daily engaged in selling the scanty effects of some distressed, but honest family, to satisfy a trifling demand for necessaries; the ends of justice, a correspondent is of opinion, would be more compleatly answered.

Extract of a letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the back counties of Virginia, to his friend in this city.

"I have recent advices from the territory of Kentucky, Clench, Holstein, Nollychucky, French Broad, the Cherokee nation, and as far south as the Oconnas, and am well assured that there is more peace, good order, and contentment in the Cherokee towns, than there is among their white neighbours, who are obliged to employ a set of men they call regulators to crush the idle vagabonds and horse thieves ..... among them. This plainly demonstrates the necessity of the present Convention. May the Governor of the Universe inspire them with wisdom and unanimity!"

A country correspondent assures us, that the crops of various kinds of grain look extraordinary well, and promise a most plentiful harvest. Wheat is a species of grain which certainly thrives, while other corn is burning from the ground; yet the benignant effects of the late rains are every where most conspicuous in the crops of this kind. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, has reaped in the same field, for three successive years, from five to six quarters per acre, and yet has ventured the same grain, with a prospect of similar success, for the fourth year.

RICHMOND, JULY 4.

DURING the course of last week three sailors, a white and two blacks, were drowned at Rockett's near this city.

For these three days past, the Thermometer in the coolest part of this place, has been as high as 94 and 95.

Sunday last a valuable mechanic (a blacksmith) who had been out in the heat of the day, returned to his house about two o'clock, when he fell down and died in a few minutes.

☞ The following receipt was published in this paper the 3d. of May last, but there being a mistake in it, it is now rectified, and published again.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, FOR NOVEMBER 1786.

MR. EDITOR,

AS it will ever give me pleasure to have it in my power to communicate to the publick any thing that may be of service to my fellow creatures, let me beg the favour of you to insert in your next miscellany the underneath receipt for the CANCER, which has never been known to fail of a cure. It has been handed about this neighbourhood, with great success, by many gentlemen who have the happiness of mankind at heart; and, I flatter myself I shall not merit their disesteem by thus endeavouring to render this valuable discovery more extensively useful.

Your's &c.

JOHN FELTHAM.

A receipt for a Cancer or any Tumour.

TAKE half a pint of the juice of bean leaves when in blossom, of new cream a pint, and of the best honey half a pound.

Boil them, in a new unglazed pipkin, very gently, until half is consumed.

Anoint the part affected twice or thrice a day.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, TO THE PRINTERS.

Maryland, June 10, 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your paper of May 25, I observe a certain cure published for corns—It may be very efficacious, but as those drugs are not within the reach of persons in the country, and as Providence has wisely ordered that in every country there are medicines proper to the disorders incident to that country, I have taken the liberty to send you the following receipt, which I received from an old woman—agreeable to the old adage they are the best physicians. I was long afflicted with corns, and tried every prescription from England in vain. The following relieved me, and I have not been troubled with them for some years. If you think it worth publishing it is well.

I am gentlemen, your humble servant,

PHILANTHROPOS.

American receipt for CORNS.

Take the rind off a sletch of bacon and a slice thereof, and apply it to the part affected; remove it once in 24 hours.——Note The corn cured or taken out this way will never appear again. Seven years experience has evinced this.

JUNE 30, 1787.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell, in addition to the lands in Loudoun, Gloucester, and Princess Anne, formerly advertised, the tract known by the name of CLAYBANK, adjoining Rosewell; lying immediately on York river, and Claybank creek. The situation of this place is beautiful and convenient; as it commands an extensive view of the river and seats on each side of it, and extends along the finest oystering and fishing ground in Virginia, and is but 20 miles from West Point, and 10 from Williamsburg and York, being nearly opposite to Queens Creek. The creek which divides it from Rosewell is navigable; has a good landing; offers fine meadows in its marshes; and affords fine fish and wild fowl in their respective seasons.——This TRACT contains about 450 acres, is well timbered with pine, oak, &c. about half of it being as yet uncleared—it has orchards of different fruits—a new house not quite finished, which, with a small adition and expence, may soon be made commodious for a family, 1800l will be expected for it, and the crops now growing as the land is estimated by a good judge cheap at 4l. per acre—Possession may be had immediately, and an undoubted title made to it, on paying down one third of the purchase money, and giving bond with approved security for payment of the balance in two equal payments within twelve months.

☞ The subscriber will also sell several

VALUABLE

NEGROES,

Amongst which are an excellent house maid and sempstress; a fine dairy maid and laundress; an excellent young cook, and several other WOMEN, BOYS, and CHILDREN.

☞ HE WILL ALSO SELL,

On the 1st of August, his fine ENGLISH STUD

HORSE

SAMPSON,

And several mares and colts.

The latter indeed he will sell at any time. Good bills, cash, or tobacco at the upper inspections on James and York rivers, will be received in payment

By JOHN PAGE, of Rosewell.

FOR SALE, AT MANCHESTER,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A large QUANTITY of

6d. and 8d. NAILS,

FLAT POINTS.

20d. FLOORING BRADS, TACKS, AND HOB NAILS.

LYLE & MAURY.

JUNE 27, 1787.

CHARLES CITY county, June 27, 1787.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Bolling Backhurst, deceased, are desired to make them known, as provision may be made for the discharge of them, as also those indebted to make speedy payment to

J. BACKHURST, Ex'or.

Exchange for property in ENGLAND.

AS I intend to leave this state in a short time for London, I should be glad to exchange a tract of land lying upon James river opposite to Westover, about 12 miles from Petersburg, for any property in England, there is no house upon it, but it is a most desirable situation for a SEAT, there is about 25 acres of fine meadow ground, and an excellent apple orchard, and as good a fishery as any upon the river.——Any person having any demand against me will please to apply for payment to myself, or Mr. ROBERT FLEMING, in Hanover-Town, and also with any offer for the above exchange.——Those indebted will please to settle as before.

THOMAS HAM.

Hanover-Town, July 2, 1787.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE HIRED,

From this until Christmas, a hearty, strong, likely young

NEGRO WOMAN,

WHO IS A TOLERABLE GOOD

Sempstress, Washer, and Ironer.

For terms inquire of the Printer.

JULY 3, 1787.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the third Tuesday in October next, at public auction, at the place whereon Mr. JOSEPH WARD now lives,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing four hundred and eighty four acres,

Known by the name of the

LITTLE VALLEY,

Lying in Henrico connty,

ON JAMES RIVER,

Below the city of RICHMOND, with pretty good improvements thereon.

Also at the same time and place will be also sold, several

NEGROES,

STOCK OF ALL KINDS,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

The terms of Sale will be made known on that day by WILLIAM FORD, Jun.

AMELIA, July 2, 1787.

RICHMOND, June 1, 1787.

ALL persons who have demands against the subscriber, are requested to carry in their accounts, properly authenticated, to Mr Charles Hay, of this city, who is fully authorised to adjust them. Those who are indebted to me, are requested also to make immediate payment to him, as no further indulgence can be allowed.

FRANCIS ALISON.

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POETRY.

EPITAPH ON A GARDENER.

Altered from an inſcription on a ſtone in the Church-yard of Wimbledon in Pennſylvania.

FOR public ſervice grateful nations raiſe
Proud monnments that urge to deeds of praiſe;
Whilſt private ſervices, in corners thrown,
Though much deſerving, ſeldom gain a ſtone.
But are not lillies which the valleys hide,
Perfect as cedars, though the mountain's pride?
Then let the violets their fragrance breathe,
And pines their ever-verdant branches wreathe
Around his grave, who, from their tender birth,
Uprear'd both dwarfs and giant ſons of earth;
For he, advanc'd in years, ſurviv'd to ſee
Trees of his raiſing droop as well as he:
Such were his care, while his own bending age
His maſter propp'd and ſcreen'd from winter's rage,
Till down he gently fell: Then with a tear
He bade his mourning ſons tranſplant him here,
But though in weakneſs planted, as his fruit,
Always beſpoke the goodneſs of his root,
The ſpirit quickening, he in power ſhall riſe,
With leaf unfading under happier ſkies.

THE NIGHTCAP.

By MR. MERCIER.

THE POPE.

A PHILOSOPHICAL POPE, like Benedict the XIVth, ſhould have ſaid to himſelf ſometimes, "Here I am, ſucceſſor to the Ceſars, ſeated in the ſame town where they reigned, head of a religion which they never imagined would reach over the face of the earth. They ruled by arms; and I, like them, keep the world enſlaved: They ſent their edicts to all the globe, and I ſend my bulls. I hold the bands of all the opinions that have ariſen in the courſe of ſeventeen ages. How vaſt is my power! I am aſtoniſhed at it. Kings govern by force, by cannon, by great military bodies; and I, who dare call myſelf infallible, know how that is.

"The one kiſſes my feet, another begs I would abſolve his ſins; this one intreats me to canonize a dead perſon, that he may invoke him afterwards. I am in a manner ſurrounded with phantoms, and my dignity appears to me as a dream."

If a Pope in the Capitol is a cauſe for aſtoniſhment, how much greater is the wonder to ſee a Capuchin friar preaching in Mexico; a negro learning his catechiſm; an European monarch ſending his orders two thouſand five hundred leagues, executed as punctually as an order iſſued from Verſailles is at Paris!

But does not a milliner of St. Honora dreſs a lady's head at Martinico? are not the words and muſic of a comic opera ſhipped to enliven the idlers of St. Domingo?

And during all this, the ſavage attacks the ſhark, the moſt dreadful of animals; triumphs over him with weak arms; whilſt we can ſcarce defend ourſelves, with our guns, ſwords, and lances, againſt a wolf who ravages the country.

FRIENDSHIP.

The neceſſity of friendſhip is the precious ſource of all human virtue; ſweet neceſſity, preſcribed by that firſt cauſe which made it the comforter of the univerſe. One man only has wrote againſt friendſhip*; he wiſhed to exhibit it as viſionary; his conduct contradicted his writings.

Friendſhip is real; and if there be one only man who will affirm that he has felt but for a moment the pleaſure of diſintereſted love, his opinion is calculated to deſtroy all the contrary ſophiſtry. The ſame ſenſation is doubtleſs more or leſs refined, more or leſs durable; it is embelliſhed with different ſhades in ſuperior minds, and its actions is regulated by their different degrees of nobleneſs.

Shall I hazard the thought? Friendſhip exiſts among villians. Hands ſtained with blood graſp each other in a ſtrict and monſtrous union. Collected together by foul deeds, they ſwear fidelity to each other; ſincere tears flow from their ferocious eyes; their horrible compact exhibits the outlines of an immaculate, though diſfigured, ſenſation. They ſupport, they comfort each other, and generoſity blazed, even in the dark receſſes where they whet their poignards.

Behold! one of them taken and condemned to the puniſhment he deſerves, he does not betray the tye of mutual confidence. A compaſſionate courage ſtill ſubſiſts in his degraded and guilty mind; he refuſes to name his accomplices, he wiſhes to preſerve them from the tortures he dares with ſo much intrepidity. He loves them then; he thinks himſelf bound by the ſervices he has received: At the foot of the ſcaffold he does not belie his conſtancy; and ſtruggling between anguiſh and fear, he does not betray any cowardly or perfidious weakneſs; a remnant of virtue breaks forth in this wretch, cruſhed under the executioner's bar; he expires with his ideal glory; he deſcends to the grave, pleaſed not to have violated, in ſpite of torments, the covenant of ſecrecy and friendſhip.

How I love to indulge the thought of indiſſoluble ſympathy?—And why ſhould there not be an intimate connection between men of ſenſations? I will allow there is no relation between inactive and mute matter; but that hearts, formed for each other, ſhould not fly to meet; that they ſhould not gueſs, that they ſhould not recognize one another, cannot be adopted by any one who has felt the attractive and repelling force of love and averſion.

Voltaire has deſined friendſhip to be the marriage of two ſouls. That is well expreſſed. He who only lives for himſelf, cannot be happy; he who would concenter all in ſelf will be alone; whoever lives alone is deprived of the delight of ſentiment; for ſentiment is only the re-action of two hearts united.

*Helvetius.

Friendſhip, like love, owes all its energy to ſtrength of mind; ſuch a ſacrifice that ſuch a one cannot conceive, is executed freely and with rapture by another.

Pyrrhus's attendants, conſoling him for the loſs of a friend, among other arguments, repreſented the inutility of grief. "I know it," replied he; "but he died before I could return him the pleaſure he gave me."—A noble ſentiment, and well expreſſed!

Ajax, when with Philuſtrates, ſpoke thus to Achilles; "Which of thy heroic actions made thee forget danger moſt?" "Thoſe," replied he, "I undertook for a friend"——And which," ſaid Ajax, "was the caſieſt?" "The ſame," replied Achilles. "And of thy wounds, which was the moſt painful?" "That which Hector gave me." "Hector! I don't know he wounded thee" "He mortally wounded me—he killed Patroclus!"

It is ſaid, friendſhip may require, but not extort. That propoſition is falſe. Friendſhip ſhould extort; it ought even to be haughty, becauſe that right is reciprocal. Abſtracted from that, friendſhip is but a mere connection.

I know nothing but foul deeds that can put a bar to friendſhip: But for our friend, we ſhould bid defiance to taunting and ridicule.

In an Engliſh comedy, one ſays to another "You pretend to be my friend?"—Yes"—"How will you prove it?"—"My purſe is at your ſervice." "Very well! what if I was in love with your miſtreſs?"—"I would give her up to you."—"Suppoſe a man gave me the lye?"—"I would fight for you."—"And if any one railed againſt me?"—"I would ſpeak well of you to thoſe who ridiculed you." "If that's the caſe, thou doſt love me."

THE FRIENDS OF JAMES MAURY, OF LIVERPOOL,

Are reſpectfully informed that

THE BRIGANTINE

ANN,

DANIEL TOLSON, Maſter.

BURTHEN 320 hogſheads, will take in tobacco to his addreſs at Tappahannock, at 8l. ſterling per ton, delivered along ſide at the expence of ſaid brig. The ANN is a remarkable ſtrong, ſtout, Britiſh built veſſel, with a Mediterranean paſs, only two years old, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail early in July. For freight or paſſage apply to Joſiah Watſon, Eſq; of Alexandria, William Carr, of Dumfries, Samuel Paine, of Richmond, Campbell & Wheeler, Peterſburg, Chriſtopher & Robert Johnſton, Hanover-Town, Richard Morris, Louiſa, Vincent Redman, Richmond county, the maſter on board, or

FONTAINE MAURY.

Frederickſburg, May 28, 1787.

Juſt Imported By the ſhip PLANTER,

CAPTAIN ARTHUR

From LONDON,

And for ſale by the SUBSRIBER

for ready money.

BROWN rolls, oſnabrigs, Iriſh linens, ſheetings, check and ſpotted handkerchiefs, thread-ſtockings, callimanco ſhoes, men's ſhoes, felt and fine hatts, loaf ſugar, paints and oil, putty in kegs of 30lb. anchors from 50 to 700 weight, nails of all kinds, cables from 4½ to 9 inches, cordage of all ſizes, canvaſs, mattraſſes ſlops, and all kinds of ſhip Chandlery, &c. &c.

He has alſo for ſale

LONDON PORTER,

Antigua RUM, do. old, do. in ſmall caſks.

Pork, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Baltimore flour,

AND ALLUM SALT.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, June 1, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1, 1787.

COMMITTED to the jail in the City of Williamſburg, the 26th of May laſt, a negro man of a yellowiſh complexion, about forty years of age, ſays his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Nathan Crawford, near the waters of Rockfiſh, in Amherſt county. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP.

☞ Mr. Richard Bowler, of Richmond, is deſired once more to come and take away his negro man Frederick.

For Freight,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

Now lying at City-Point,

A BRITISH bottom, with a Mediterranean paſs, will take in tobacco for London, at a freight of thirty five ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead, on liberty of configument; a part of her lading being engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail by the 10th of July.—The notes may be left with Mr. John Murchie, Manchester, Mr. James Young, Portſmouth, or with

DONALD, FRAZER, & Co.

Peterſburg, May 29, 1787.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

Lands for Sale,

On the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt next at Warwick court-houſe for ready money if not redeemed by that day the following tracts or as much as will ſatisfy the revenue and Certificate tax for 1786, and expences due thereon agreeable to a clauſe in the revenue act.

	Acres.
William Hill,	228
Thurmer Dunn's eſtate,	100
Col. William Harwood,	1400
Thomas Harwood's eſtate,	483
William Mallicote,	325
Samuel Puryear	125
Gerrard Ridley's eſtate,	200
Francis Ridley	50

W. CARY, D. S.

To be Sold,

On the premiſes, the lands liſted in the names of the following perſons; or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the revenue tax due thereon for the year 1785, and the Certificate tax for 1784 and 1785, and expences &c.

On the 6th day of July next,

Joſeph Bunch,	150
On the 7th July, James Crews,	200
Peter Copeland,	400
On the 9th July, George Haden,	200
On the 10th July, John Overton,	150
Zachary Edwards	100

ROBERT YANCEY, D. S. for W. THOMSON, late ſheriff.

Louiſa, May 28, 1787.

STRAYED from Richmond,

about the 20th or 23d of laſt month, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, had a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, both hind feet white to the fetlocks, but no brand that can be now diſcovered. She trots and canters well, but cannot pace. She may poſſibly be near Tuckahoe in Goochland where ſhe was bred, or Martin's hundred in James-City county where ſhe has a colt. Any perſon who will deliver her to me in Peterſburg, Mr. CHARLES HAY, in Richmond, or Mr. WILLIAM HOLT, in Williamſburg, ſhall be liberally rewarded.

GEORGE HAY.

JUNE 18, 1787.